# NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT. EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

OFFICE K. W. CORNER OF PULTON AND NASSAU STS.

THEME, and is endeance. Money sent by mail will be at the THE DATES HERALD, tou couls per copy, \$5 per annum.
THE WEEKLY HERALD, comp Saturday, or siz coals per
or \$5 per coanse the European Edition every Wednesday,
as comis per copy, \$6 per annum to any part of Great British,
\$6 can a part of the Continent, both in technic partay: the
following histories on the 5th and 28th of each month at six coals

THE FAMILY HERALD on Wednesday, at jour cents po THE PARTY CONNESS OF THE PARTY NO NOTICE taken of anonymous correspondence. We do no

others rejected communications.

ADVENTISEMENTS commed energy day; inderetisements inmeted to the Weeney Hunain, Family Hunain, and in the
ablicomic and European Editions.

JOH PRINTING executed with neutrons, charpness and de-

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING. NUMBERS GARDEN, Broadway.-Evolutions ON THE

BOWERY THEATER, Bowery.-HOSERT, THE FOUND-

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway .- Genalding.

LAURA KRENE'S THEATRE, 624 Broadway.-House

NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.-ORANGE GIAL OF

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway - After

BRYANTS' MINSTREES, Mechanics Hall, 672 Broadway.-PALACE GARDEN AND HALL. Fourteenth street.

ATHEN &UM, South Brooklyn. - Wood's MINSTREES IN

New York, Tuesday, September 6, 1859.

## NOTICE TO THE ADVERTISING PUBLIC.

Owing to the great increase of trade in the city at the present time, and the consequent increasing accumulation of our advertising business, we are compelled to ask our advertiding friends to come to our aid and help us to get our paper to press. This they can accomplish by sending in their advertisements at as early an hour in the day and evening as possible. All advertisements should be handed in before nine o'clock at night. We would thus be enabled to get to press at a reasonable time, and of course to send out the paper at an earlier hour, which would not only be a relief to us, but a service to the advertisers, the importance of which must be apparent.

#### MAILS POR EUROPE

# The New York Herald-Edition for

The Cunard mail steamship America, Captain Millar, will leave Boston on Wednesday for Liverpool. The mails for European will close in this city this afternoon, at two o'clock, to go by railroad, and at four

The EUROPEAN EDITION OF THE HERALD will be published at half-past ten o'clock in the morning. Single copies in wrappers, six cents.

Subscriptions and advertisements for any edition of the NEW YORK HERALD will be received at the following places

In Europe:

LONDON... Sempson Low, Son & Co., 47 Ludgate Hill.

Lansing, Start & Co., 74 King William street.

PARIS.... Lansing, Baldwin & Co., 8 place de la Bourse.

LYBRICOL. Lansing, Start & Co., No. 9 Chapel street.

R. Stuart, 10 Exchange street, East

HAVER... Lansing, Baldwin & Co., 21 Rue Cornellie.

HARBURG.. De Chapeaurouge & Co.

The contents of the European Eorinon of the Heratic

will combine the news received by mail and telegraph at
the office during the previous week and up to the hour of

the office during the previous week and up to the hour of

## The News.

The North Briton arrived at Quebec yesterday with European news to the 24th ult., four days later than the accounts brought by the Africa. The intelligence is interesting, as will be seen by our telegraphic summary published elsewhere.

There is nothing authentic concerning the Zurich Conference, but it is stated that favorable results were anticipated owing to the friendly relations apparent between the representatives of France

The Tuscan and Modenese National Assemblies had resolved on annexation to Piedmont and the banishment of the house of Hapsburg-Lorraine. At Parma there was a strong party in favor of the reigning Duchess. A popular demonstration in her behalf had taken place, and French troops were on the way there to preserve order

The steamship Jason, which left Galway on the 20th ult., reached this port yesterday morning, from St. Johns, N. F. She had 453 passengers and very large cargo-the largest ever taken from Galway in one day. One of the city papers there states that the Jason took away 627 persons, and there is no doubt but she landed quite a number of passengers at St. Johns.

When the Jason left Galway it was confidently expected there that Mr. Lever would obtain the charter of the Great Eastern steamship and start her from that port on her trip to America; the Midland (of Ireland) Railway Company having offered the directors of the steamship company \$25,000 in addition to his highest bid. At that time the Irish papers made mention of Onebec as her point of destination, observing at the same time that they regretted she could not enter to New York owing to the low draft of water at the Narrows. We have already proved in the Herald that the vessel can be safely taken up to this port with a light cargo and supply of coal, whilst we very much doubt if she could be brought to Quebec under any circumstances. Our advices by the North Briton, dated on the 24th of August indicate that the charter arrangement was not even then finally concluded, although the telegraph assures us that it was considered Mr. Lever's offer had been rejected.

The withdrawal of the Weser from the Hamburg screw steamship line for this trip will not cause any permanent or serious interruption in the running of the vessels of the company. The Saxonia, now on her way out from New York, will go to Green ock for repairs. The Hammonia, Capt. Schwensen. will then take her place, and the Teutonia will run

in place of the Hammonia.

By the arrival of the Tehuantepec Company's steamer at New Orleans we have news from Cal fornia and the British possessions on the Pacific. The accounts from San Francisco are to the 20th ult. The steamers which sailed for Panama on that day had more than \$1,200,000 in treasure, and 1,200 passengers for New York. Business had improved. The arrival of the ship Challenge from New York is reported. The non-arrival of the bark Fanny Speerly caused considerable anxiety, and her con believed she was lost. General Harney had ordered four companies of artillery to reinforce the troops in possession of the island of San Juan, and had despatched a messenger to Washington to inform the government of his action, and a British vessel of war had arrived at San Francisco, supposed with despatches for England relative to the San Juan dispute. There was a report at San Francisco that the British had attacked our forces on the island and killed thirty

The Tehuantepec steamer also brings advice from Vers Cruz to the 25th ult. Our Minister, Mr M. Lane, had returned there, and demanded of the By an arrival at New Orleans we have advices from Havana to the 2d inst. The sugar market was firm : exchange on England 14 a 15} per cent premium ; on New York 34 a 54 per cent premium.

Juarez government the immediate ratification of the treaty with the United States. The steam sloopof war Brooklyn has been recently spoken on he way from Vera Cruz for Pensacola, probably with the ratified treaty on board. There is nothing of importance from the Mexican capitol.

The great importance of the political events now transpiring in South America between the Confedeated Provinces of the Argentine Republic and the State of Buenos Ayres renders the letter of our correspondent in the latter place, dated the 6th July, given to-day, very opportune. He sketches the early history of the Confederation and its united prowess against Brazil and other opposing Powers when Buenos Ayres took part in the general defence. When Urquiza, after defeating Rosas, in 1832, ordered the formation of a new constitution, the Legislature of Buenos Ayres rejected the instrument, and hence her separation from the Confede ration on a question of State rights; a step which has induced the present serious complication, the other States being about to treat her as a province in revolt. It is claimed that the policy of Buenos Ayres has been always candid and liberal, and the writer believes that Urquiza will, even now, have to retrace his steps and become reconciled to he government.

The Board of Aldermen held a meeting last night and transacted an immense amount of unimportant business. A resolution appointing a special com mittee of investigation into the financial operations of the Central Park Commissioners was adopted and an invitation to a rope walking exhibition to take place at Jones' Wood to-morrow was re-

ceived and accepted. The Board of Councilmen met last evening, but the proceedings were devoid of general public interest. The City Inspector sent in a communication stating that since he assumed his office he has experienced much difficulty owing to imperfections in the ordinances of the departments. The paper was referred to a special committee.

The Commissioners of the Central Park caused the discharge of one thousand laborers yesterday morning. Cause: want of funds.

The City Inspector presented reports on the condition of the fat boiling establishment in Thirtyninth street yesterday to the Health Commission-ers, who ordered that all these nuisances must have their chimneys at least forty feet high in future Our report of the meeting of the Commissioners

The cotton market was inactive yesterday, and sales confined to about 300 bales, closing on the basis of quota-tions given in another column. New ground flour from new wheat was better, and closed at a slight improvemen new wheat was better, and consed at a negat improvement in prices, while sound qualities of State and Western generally were firm. Southern brands were in good request, while prices were unchanged. Wheat was heavy and lower, while sales were light, included in which were good to prime white Kentucky at \$1 40 a \$1 45. Corn was without change of moment, while purchases were pretty freely made, including lots for ahipment to the castward. New Western mixed in store and affeat sold at 80c. a 82c., and heavy and lower for prime. Sales of the former were made at \$14 87 ½ a \$15, and of the latter at \$10 50 a \$10 75 Beef was dell, and lard firm. The transactions in sugars, as frequently occurs on the first of the week, were mode-The sales embraced from 500 to 600 hhds. including Cuba, within the range chiefly of 6%c. a 6c., and 100 bhds. Porto Rico at 75/c. ness; but the market was quiet and sales light. Freigh engagements were limited, and rates unchanged. To Liverpool, 800 bales of cotton were engaged at 3-164, a 7-324, 800 bbls. rosin at 1s. 9d., and to London, 1,300 bbls, sperm oil at 22s. 6d per ton

## Mr. Douglas and his Late Manifesto

among the Southern Democracy. The Southern democratic press, with scarce ly an exception, repudiate the late "popular sovereignty" manifesto of Mr. Douglas, and contend that its author cannot pass through the fiery ordeal of the Charleston Convention. This information will hardly surprise our readers; but still it is somewhat remarkable, in view of the fact that, since the late North Carolina, Tennessee and Texas elections, the Southern fireeaters are rapidly abandoning their extreme demands of a slave code for the Territories and the repeal of the law of Congress against the African slave trade.

For example, a leading Southern rights organ-the Columbia (S. C.) Caroliniah-argues that in dropping this impracticable demand for a slavery code for the Territories it will be an easy matter for "the entire democratic party of the South" to combine against Douglas and march forward to victory in 1860. "His article in Harper's Magazine arrays him against the entire South, and dissipates whatever chance he may have had for the Charleston nominagiven for this opinion, to wit: that the men who will meet in that Convention "will know full well that the main reliance of the party is in the South," and that "they would no more think of nominating a man for whom the South would refuse to vote than they would think of trying to sustain vitality without food." And thus it is contended that, although the North will have the majority in the Convention, the South will control it, because the South embodies the life and strength of the party.

But in order to dispose of Mr. Douglas, under the pressure of the moral weight of the South in the Convention, it is pleaded, not only that she should, but that she must, relinquish this extreme Southern idea of a "Congressional slavery code for the Territories." And here it is that our South Carolina cotemporary hits the nail upon the head. Let this scarecrow of Territorial Congressional intervention for the proection of slavery be abandoned, and let the Southern democracy take the safe middle ground occupied by Mr. Buchanan's administration, and Douglas will have nothing to fight but the windmill of his own building. Let the rights of slave property in the Territories be left to the judgment of the Supreme Court, and upon the first case requiring a definite decision the whole question will be settled. Granted that the Dred Scott decision does not reach the question, it involves individual opinions of the Judges which leave no room for apprehension touching the rights of the slaveholder, in the event of a collision between him and the local authorities of any Territory, under an ap-

peal to the Court. On the other hand, while the "popular soveeignty" doctrine of Mr. Douglas promises a new chapter of Kansas outrages and ruffianisms in every new Territory worth contending for, the Congressional intervention doctrine of Governor Wise opens the door to the Wilmot proviso; for if Congress has supreme authoriy over the subject, regardless of the Territorial authorities, who can be made to believe that the power of Congress stops with the power to introduce and protect slavery? Down to the year 1850 this Territorial authority of Congress was exercised and recognized to include the prohibition of slavery. In 1854, in the Kansas-Nebraska bill, this power was denied and repudiated by Congress, and the cloudy doctrine of popular sovereignty was substituted. The results have proved this last experiment more disastrous to the South and more prejudicial to the peace of the Union than any other rule of Congressional legisla-

tion. And what next? Between the sectional distractions and discords thus engendered in the democratic camp, there is no way of reconciliation except in the "masterly inactivity" policy of the administration. Let this Territorial slavery imbroglio be turned over to the arbitrament of the Supreme Court by the Charleston Convention, and there will be a platform upon which the democracy, North and South, may unite. On the other hand, as the adoption of the Southern platform of Wise will drive away the Northern democracy, and as the adoption of the platform of Douglas will cause a revolt of the South, it is very clear that the Charleston Convention will have to cast both Wise and Douglas overboard, with their peculiar heresies, or consent to sink the ship. Something between these two sectional candidates will be required to save the democracy in 1860, and their way of safety is indicated in the broad, comprehensive, national policy of Mr. Buchanan's administration.

The Tricks of Tammany-The Way Mo-

dern Conventions are Ma The election of delegates from this city to the State Convention which is to meet on the 14th instant at Syracuse is called for this evening. Nothing richer than this call in impudence and fraud ever issued from Tammany Hall. The elections in question have already been had, and the certificates, with names written in full, are at this moment carefully locked up in some desk, subject to order. The individuals selected are all instruments of the federal office holding power in this city, and are pledged against the district system of choosing delegates to the Charleston Convention. This call, then, for the Tammany democracy to meet to-night to elect representatives to Syracuse, is, as we have said, sheer humbug and gross imposition. If Mr. Jones, of the First ward, should get a thousand votes, and Mr. Brown ten votes, the Fowler candidate of ten votes would receive his certificate of election. What a folly, then, for the democracy to trouble themselves about a matter in which, by pre-arrangement, their votes are to be considered as nothing. It is no doubt a convenient mode of settling a perplexing question; but it may not be an equally agreeable one to the honest voter, who is to play the part of the cat in scratching the chestnuts from the fire. It is understood that a caucus meeting of the delegates thus elected is to be held Wednesday afternoon, at the New York Hotel, when they will receive their instructions and something to drink.

It appears by the last arrangement accepted at Tammany that short work is to be made of Wood, Kennedy, Tiemann and Delavan in the nominating committees, while Fowler, Kennedy, Rynders & Co. are to loom up larger than ever in the Old Wigwam, backed by that neverfailing popular cry of "regular nominations." There is, however, a way in which this plan may be nipped in the bud and the conspirators put hors de combat. By the ballotting of last Thursday at Tammany Hall the vote upon each of the questions under consideration stood forty-five to thirty-four, a majority of only twelve in favor of the Cassidy managers. Since then several members of the Committee who voted with the majority are anxious for another trial of strength. These twelve majority votes, and twelve more if necessary, may be secured in favor of an administration and Union ticket, should such a one be started. Let a meeting of the minority members of the General Committee be called at Tammany Hall without delay, with invitations to all members who are in favor of the success of the party to attend. Let a protest be issued against the proceedings of Thursday last, exposing the operations of the managers of that meeting, and then let a call be issued forthwith for a new and honest election of delegates to the Syracuse Convention. Let the delegates thus elected present themselves at Syracuse, and demand their seats as the properly chosen representatives of the people and of Tammany Hall. The power of the General Committee would no longer be in the hands of the Confidence Cassidy operators. The majority would possess the power to fix and arrange the primary affairs for the coming local elections. Thus would not only the packed convention at Syracuse be defeated, or renderinoperative, but the democracy of the city in December next would have presented for their suffrages such men only as would be certain to

command success. The hostility with which these men follow up our City Inspector, Colonel Delavan, is not the least interesting feature of the play. The approval which the official conduct of this officer is everywhere receiving from the press and people are but so many incentives to fresh abuse and slander. It is, moreover, a crime to hear these laudations and to know that there is a capable and honest man in office. Such. however, are not the only blunders committed by the City Inspector. He has had the boldness to inform these politicians of Tammany that their advice in the business matters of his office was not required; and he has had the still greater imprudence to think and act for himself on all questions of removals and appointments. This stand has brought against him the opposition of the whole of the Tammany managers, who are revenging themselves by refusing to the ward in which Mr. Delavan resides the right of representation at Syracuse.

Again we repeat, let a meeting be immedi ately called at Tammany Hall by the General Committee, let a new election be ordered, and a new set of delegates, honestly chosen by the people, be sent to Syracuse. The experiment cannot fail of success in securing a popular representation instead of a despotic dictation.

THE PRINTING OF NEXT CONGRESS .- As all our efforts to have a national printing office established at Washington have hitherto proved ineffectual, the public will be treated next winter to the highly amusing and edifying spectacle of a sweepstakes contest for the preciou prize of the printing of the next Congress. It would be hard to say how many competitors will be in the field. Wendell will be there, and will be probably the favorite. He has on his side a well organized printing office, much experince in lobbying, a taste for picking up snug commissions on anything that offers, and a political habit that sits easy upon him and may be made to suit any sort of weather. There, too, will be Heiss, of the States, famishing after a three years' fast, during which he has had hardly anything from the public crib. He and the Chevalier Forney will probably hunt in pairs, as they have each the same sort of political influence—that is, solely among the anti-Lecompton or Douglas democrats. Little Banks will hover around with the votes of the Virginia delegation in his pocket, offering to

sell them to the highest bidder, as he did at the last Congress to Steedman, the pair then making quite a nice little arrangement with Wendell. How many Western editors, incited by Steedman's fortune two year's ago will be on hand with the votes of their State delegations in their pockets, ready, like little Banks, to trade them off, it would be difficult to estimate. They will be there certainly in scores. From the East, too, there will be candidates innumerable. Finally, the fastidious and elegant John C. Rives will be on hand, ready to show by facts and figures that cannot lie that he has been the most self-sacrificing public printer that ever lived, ruining himself at the rate of one or two hundred thousand dollars a year by his contract with the government for reporting the debates, and willing to undertake the public printing on the same terms. Rives ought really to get the printing, for he is honest and practical. But it is not likely he will. He cannot succeed against corrupt combinations.

THE NEWSPAPER MANIA AMONG POLITICIANS .-Many politicians have an idea that in order to insure success in their aspirations for office it is of the first importance to own or control a newspaper. A more preposterous or more costly hallucination they could hardly be subject to. Douglas has his organs in Chicago, Philadelphia and Washington, and bleeds very freely to keep them in existence. He imagines that they increase his chances for the nomination at Charleston. When he realizes the fallacy of that idea he will undoubtedly let Forney's Press and Heiss' States die out. Governor Wise, laboring under the same form of monomania, owns or controls the Richmond Enquirer; while the fact is, that the very bad reputation which that paper has acquired on account of the quarrelling propensities of its editors, as so often evinced of late, is damning to any politician whose claims it advocates. The Enquirer used to be quite a respectable journal for Richmond, but since it became identified with Wise and his fortunes it has lost all its in-

finence. Other Presidential aspirants have their individual penny trumpet papers, either owned or supported by themselves, and whose business it is to sound their praises and put forward their claims to public favor. It may be set down as a foregone conclusion that all the candidates who adopt this plan of forwarding their schemes will be doomed to disappointment. The old Texan ranchero who has just been elected Governor of Texas, and who does not influence a paper outside of or perhaps in that State, has a better chance of the Charleston nomination than any of his competitors who

have gone into the newspaper business. The same hallucination is observable among the smaller fry politicians. Candidates for State. county and municipal offices, frequently establish or purchase an interest in Sunday papers of imperceptible circulation and ephemeral existence. Fernando Wood, for instance, indulges in the costly luxury of a New York daily newspaper for the edification of a few hundred of his supporters and the gratification of his own expensive whim. Even candidates for the office of Coroner or County Clerk

deem it necessary for them to own an organ. There can be no more absurd idea than this. As a general thing newspapers have very little influence over the political sentiments of the community. What influence they do exert is the result of their business enterprise and their reputation for independence. Mere political journals, that are the mouthpieces of this or that party or politician, cannot evince either enterprise or independence, and consequently exert no influence whatever. We would, therefore, advise Douglas, Wise, Wood, and all other politicians who have got into the newspaper business, to get out of it as soon as possible.

THE FASCINATING Madam Anna Bishop, who appeared here some five or seven years ago in opera and concert, and with much success, has returned to this country, where she intends again appearing in opera and concert, looking as beautiful as ever, and report says in better voice than before. ope she will have an engagement soon. Managers, be ready.

THE FIRE AT TRUBO.-A recent despatch from Sackville announced the burning of a stable at Trure, N. S., and the loss in consequence of several horses used by the express rider of the Press between Halifax and Sackville. That despatch was founded upon statements contained in a hastily written private letter from Halifax, which statenents were incorrect in some particulars. We are now ssured that the locality was erroneously stated, and also hat the fire was purely accidental. Those parties, therefore, who have intimated that the fire was an act of design on the part of the Halifax Telegraph Company or their agents, have done them a serious wrong.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE. - A pleasant little comedy, by fom Taylor, was presented here last evening as a pen iant to "The House or the Home," which increases nightly in public favor. The new piece, "Nine Points of the Law," was lately produced at the Olympic, London. Here it is very well acted by Miss Ada Clifton, Messrs. Mark Smith, F. A. Vincent and others, and was quite successful.

#### Opening of the Public Schools-Observance of the Bible Resolution.

Yesterday, the day on which the public schools were nounced to resume their sessions, was looked forward to with much anxiety by those who have taken an interest in the Bible reading question. As a general thing the schools were opened with appropriate exercises. In the up town wards the exercises began as usual, with the ling of the Bible; but in the lower wards a more recalcitrant disposition was exhibited, and in many of the school therein its reading, notwithstanding the severe resolution nerem its reading, notwithstanding the severe resolution passed by the Board, was entirely dispensed with. The heads of the different departments in the Fourth. Fourteenth and Sixth ward schools received instructions from the trustees to open their schools in the same form which they observed before vacation, and as a consequence there was no reading of the Bible (with but one or two exceptions) in the schools of those wards. In school No. 23, Sixth ward, the exercises began with a chant, but, according to the instructions of the trustees, the customary chapter from the Scriptures was omitted. About 180 were present in the male department, about 180 in the female, and 490 in the primary, a larger attendance than was expected the first day.

In school No. 30 Baxter street, the Bible heretofore was not read, but the pupils recited the Lord's Prayer. It is to be presumed that the same course will be followed now, until the matter is decided by the proper tribunal. Ward school No. 1, Fourth ward, had a very fair attendance of scholars, some 450 in all departments.

The teachers in these wards are in a dilemma. If they read the Bible, according to the resolution, they render themselves liable to dismissal by the local boards, and if they do not, their pay is stopped by the Board of Education. They consider, however, that they are right in obeying the local boards which appointed them to their situations. If the Board refuse to pay, their redress is in the courts, where, undoubtedly, the matter will soon be brought up. This chashing of the local and general interests of the boards is but another sign of the mismanagement of our school affairs.

Naval Intelligence. passed by the Board, was entirely dispensed with. The

# Naval Intelligence.

ted States steamer Sumpter, under the comand of Lieutenant Commanding James F. Armstrong, left port this morning at 8 A. M. bound to the coast of Africa. The following is a correct list of her officers:-Lieutenant Commanding, James F. Armstrong; Lieutenants, W. B. Fitzgerald, John B. Stewart, Jas. A. Greer;
Passed Assistant Surgeon, J. H. Otis; Acting Master, G.
H. Perkins; First Assistant Engineer, Thomas J. Jones;
Third Assistant Engineers, E. B. Latch, Jas. H. Morrison,
John S. Plumley; Captain's Clerk, C. F. Float; Purser's
Clerk, D. D. Clark; Master's Mates, Charles Ewing, W. M.
Wheeler.

Wheeler.

A letter bag will be despatched from the rooms of the Naval Library and Institute, Navy Yard, Charlestown, to the squadron at the Brazis, per ship Cheshire, on Friday, Sept 9. Letters, newspapers, &c., sont to the Institute on or before that day, free of expense, will be forwarded.

## AFFAIRS IN WASHINGTON.

Plots of the Enemies of the Administration-Senator Douglas' Movements-Ex-citing Struggle for the Printing Spoils. OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DESPATCH.

Washington, Sept. 5, 1859.
Powerful efforts are still being made by pretended friends of the administration to oust prominent federa officers in Detroit, Chicago and Buffalo. Investigations are constantly demanded upon charges which thus far have proved frivolous, except in the case of the late Postmaster at Detroit. Charges are now pending, and inves-tigations going forward, in the cases of the Postmasters at ago and Buffalo, and the Collector at Detroit. It is said the United States Attorney at Detroit is also in administration is determined to investigate with the clesest scrutiny, and if the charges are sustained, off will go their heads, even though the practices charged may

have been sanctioned by custom and precedent for years. As stated previously, these charges are instigated by parties secretly friendly to Senator Douglas and opposed to the administration, who are straining every nerve to obtain positions which can be used in favor of his de-

Mr. Douglas left this morning on his Western electioncering tour. His organ here seems growing quite rabid as its chances for the Senate printing decrease. It does not appear to reliab the idea of Mr. Wendell coming to Douglas' support. The Administration organ is equally snarly at the appearance of such a formidable rival for he printing plunder. Both had deemed themselves secure of a portion of this pap, as the influence of Wendell seemed to wane and that of Douglas to rise; but now that Wendell reappears upon the scene, backed secretly by Weed and Matteson, they have turned to snapping, snarling and biting dike mad dogs at everything they imagine in their way. The united influence of Wendell and Weed may even snatch the Scuate printing while they are quarling about it. They see this, and their cases are so desperate that their stock of coolness is exhausted, while in their excited state they a which expose their weakness. their excited state they are constantly saying things

The whole value of stamps and stamped envelopes in the hands of the public, uncancelled at the date of the auditing of the accounts for the first quarter of this year,

#### THE GENERAL NEWSPAPER DESPATCE

Washington, September 5, 1859.

Colonel Fauntieroy, of the First nagoons, is assigned to the command of the department of New Mexico, and will immediately proceed to relieve General Garland, whose ill health prevents his return to the department.

The Charleston Chamber of Commerce have unani-monsly resolved to memoralize Congress for the restoration of the mail service with Havana

## INTERESTING FROM MEXICO

The Ultimatum of the United States Pro sented to the Juarez Government-Movements of the Hostile Forces-More Trouble About the Shipment of Specie, &c. NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 5 .- P. M.

The steamship Habana has arrived up, and we have the following Mexican intelligence. The dates from Vera Cruz are to the 25th ult:-Mr. McLane returned to Vera Cruz on the 22d ultimo

and presented Mr. Buchanan's ultimatum to Juarez, de-manding the immediate ratification of the treaty.

There is nothing important from the capital.

General Degollado had ordered the troops at Tampico and in its immediate neghborhood to march to San Luis and in its immediate neghborhood to march to San Luis
Potosi, which is to be the rendezvous of the liberals. He
intends attacking the capital in October.

Gen. Vidaurri was organizing his forces at Nueva Leon to march against the Indians and Americans. Pesquiera had defeated the Indian depredators at Sonora, after a severe battle.

The Isthmus of Tehuantepec was quiet.

All the Pacific coast was in the peaceable possession of Business at Mazatlan was good.

Gen. Marquez was about conducting three millions of dollars to San Blas from Guadalajara, per the British war ship Calypso; but the Governor of San Blas had resolved to prevent its shipment unless the duties were paid, and a difficulty was apprel

Gen. Corena had left Mazatlan with fifty men to join the beral forces at Jalisco, and attack Marquez at Gua-

## Non-Arrival of the Europa.

SACKVILLE, N. B., September 5, 1859.

At eight o'clock this evening there were no signs at Halifax of the steamship Europa, now about due there with Liverpool dates of the 27th ultimo. News from Havana. NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 5, 1859.

The steamship De Soto has arrived here with Havana dates of the 2d instant. Sugar was firm. Stering exchange 14 a 15 ½ per cent premium, and on New York 3% a 5% per cent.

Yesterday the De Soto signalled the sloop-of-war Brooklyn, supposed to be bound to Pensacola with Mr. McLane's treaty.

# Two Persons Drowned.

Wood's Holz, Sept. 5, 1859. John and Andrew, sons of Reuben Small, were drowned twenty-four years. Both bodies were recovered

Death of Ex-Governor Wallace. Indianapolis, Ia., Sept. 5, 1859. Ex-Governor Wallace, one of our oldest residents, and lately Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, died of apo-

#### The Michigan Southern Railroad Strike Settled.

The difficulties on the Michigan Southern Railroad have been settled. The road agrees to pay the employes three mouths back wages down and the balance in October. The trains commence running regularly to-day.

Southern Ocean Steamer Movements. Savannar, Sept. 5, 1859. The screw steamship Huntsville arrived last night. All

WARHINGTON, Sept. 5, 1859.

The steamer Mount Vernon, of the New York, Washington and Alexandria line, arrived at Alexandria at four o'clock this afternoon, from New York.

Markets.

New Orleans, Sept. 3, 1859.

The sales of cotion to-day were 3,300 bales, the market closing unsettled at a decline of \$4c. Middling, 11\$\frac{1}{2}c. a 11\$\frac{1}{2}c. Freights to Liverpool have an advancing tendency.

Flour very dull; old selling at \$4\$ 50; new at \$5. Wheat dull. Sales 9,000 bushels; red \$1 15 a \$1 20; white \$1 20 a \$1 27. Corn declined. Sales 8,000 bushels; yellow \$6 a 79c. Pork firm. Mess \$15 50. Bacon, sides, 10c.; ditto, shoulders, \$c. Lard rleady at \$11\$\frac{1}{2}c. Whiskey firm at \$77\$\frac{1}{2}c.

a 79c. Pork firm. Moss \$15 50. Bacon, sides, 10c.; ditto, shoulders, 8c. Lard rteady at 11½c. Whiskey firm at 27½c.

Flour unchanged, but less active; sales 1,000 bbls. Wheat—Supply light; fair demand for good qualities for milling; sales mixed Michigan at \$1 32, new white Ohio \$1 27, red State \$1.06 a \$1 09, the latter delivered. Corn in better supply; demand fair; sales 30,000 bushels, mostly at 79c. for Western mixed, afloat. Oats—36c. a 38c. in small lots. Whiskey—Sales 200 bbls. at 252, c. a 26c.

BUFFALO, Sept. 5, 1850.

Flour steady and in fair local and interior demand: sales 1,400 bbls. at \$3 12½ for unsound Upper Lake, \$4 \$6 a 24 62½ for extra Michigan, Indiana and Ohio, \$5 a \$5 25 for double extras. Wheat—New Chicago spring steady: sales 1,800 bushels and at 81c.; rod and white winter Lc. a 2c. lower; sales 800 bushels red at 98c., \$5,000 bushels white do. at \$1 08. Corn firm, but no sales. Other grains quiet. Whiskey nominal at 2½c. Canal freights steady. Lake imports—9,000 bbls. flour, 126,000 bushels wheat, 36,000 do. corn. 2,000 do. ass. Exports—2,000 bbls. flour, 31,000 bushels wheat, 36,000 do. corn.

Flour steady: sales 1,000 bushels wheat, \$6,900 do. corn.

Flour steady: sales 1,000 bushels wheat winter closed 2c. a 3c. lower: sales 18,000 bushels new Chicago spring, affont, at \$1c.; 14,000 bushels red Ohio at 90c.; 5,700 bushels red Michigan, 96,5c.; 2,300 bushels white Ohio at \$1 07; 3,000 bushels white Indiana at \$1 08. Corn quiet and no sales. Oats steady: sales 11,000 bushels wheat 5,1000 bushels corn. 2,000 bushels wheat, 54,000 bushels corn. 2,000 bushels wheat, 54,000 bushels wheat, 54,000 bushels corn. 2,000 bushels wheat, 54,000 bushels corn. 2,000 bushels wheat, 54,000 bushels corn. 2,000 bushels wheat, 54,000 bushels wheat, 54,000 bushels corn. 2,000 bushels wheat, 54,000 bushels wheat,

Corn.

Oswago, Sept. 5, 1859.

Flour dull and sales small. Wheat quiet; no sales.
Corn scarce, and held above the views of buyers. Canal freights steady at 25c. for flour, 9c. for wheat, 6½c. for corn to New York. Iake imports—400 bbls. flour, 24,000 bushels oats, 660 bushels barley. Canal exports—30 bbls. flour, 11,500 bushels wheat.

HORNKLISVILLE. Sept. 5, 1859.
C. D. Murray is elected delegate from the First Assembly district in Cattaraugus county to the Democratic State Convention.

Convention.

Cincaco, Sept. 5, 1859.

Flour steady. Wheat active, and \$\frac{1}{2}\circ\$ lower for spring.

Corn dull. Oats firm. Receipts to day 5,509 bbls. flour. 100,060 bushels wheat, 9,500 bushels corn. 9,000 bushels oats. Shpments—8,509 bbls. flour, 75,000 bushels wheat 24,000 bushels corn. 32,000 bushels oats, 16,000 bbls.

Flour very dull. Wheat dull. Oats in better suppl Peas, 55c. Barley, 66c. a 61c

## NEWS FROM THE PACIFIC.

\$1,900,000 En Route for New York from San Francisco—The San Juan Island Dispute—Reported Attack Upon the United States Troops, &c., &c.

United States Troops, &c., &c.

New Ormans, Sept. 4, 1859.

The steamship Havana is below with San Francisco dates of the 20th ult., and Minatitian dates of the 1st inst.

The steamships Sonora and Cortes had over \$1,200,000 in treasure and 1,200 passengers for New York.

Business had improved at San Francisco. In the provision market there was an advancing tendency. Candies advanced ½c. Sugar firm, with sales of refined at 11½c.

Horace Greeley had addressed a large Pacific railway meeting.

Bolton and Bawns' land claim is pronounced a forgery.

Arrived at San Francisco, Challenge, from New York, and Fanny Major from Camen Island. The consignees of the bark Fanny Speerly consider her lost as she has not arrived.

The dates from Vancouver's Island are to the 13th ulf General Harney on the 9th ordered four companies of artillery from Fort Washington to reinforce Captain Pickett, who still occupies San Juan unmolested. General H. had forwarded despatches to Washington in regard to the matter.

Governor Douglas had issued a protest again General Harney's occupation of San Juan, and had sent a message to the Vancouver's Island Assembly declaring that British forces should be landed in San Juan.

Satellite had attacked the island and killed thirty Ame

A British man-of-war had arrived at San Francisco from Vancouver's Island, supposed to have despatches for England concerning the San Juan dispute.

#### News from Kansas. ROW BETWEEN THE REPUBLICANS AND DEMOCRATS AT LEAVENWORTH, K. T.—APPAIRS AT THE GOLD

LEAVENWORTH, Sept. 5, 1859. A collision took place between the republicans a democrats on Saturday night, when both parties were having demonstrations prior to the municipal day. The republicans held their meeting at the intersection of two streets, and the democrated light procession attempted to pass through it. This was resisted, when a general melec enterprise was resisted, when a general melecular melec pating in it, using stones, bludgeons, pistols and knives One man was shot and five or six severely cut, but it is believed none were fatally injured. The republicant maintained their ground and proceeded with their meeting. The affray is believed to have been purely acciden tal, and is universally regretted. There is some apprehensions that the disturbances will be renewed to-day,

The express arrived here yesterday with Denver City dates to the 27th ult., and a small quantity of gold dust. In Gregory's diggings some miners had penetrated three feet, and found a strata of sulphurate of iron, finding rich dirt below.

but effective measures have been taken to preserve pea

The discoveries on the Colorado continued to prove Indian depredations continued, and isolated parties of

miners were frequently cut off by them. The Bultimore Reform Meeting

## Baltimore, Sept. 5, 1859. The great reform meeting, which was to have been held in this city this afternoon, has been postponed, on ac-

count of the stormy weather, to Thursday afternoon, the 8th inst. A cold northeast rain is now prevailing here. Delegates to the Republican State Con-

#### vention. AUSURN, Sept. 5, 1859. The delegates to the Republican State Convention from

Cayuga county are as follows:—First district, John S. Clark and B. B. Willey; Second district, E. B. Morgan and

Presentation to Marshal McMahon. A meeting of gentlemen, which was called by circular, was held at No. 42 Prince street, last evening, for the pur-

pose of making arrangements for purchasing a horse and horse furniture for presentation to the Duke of Magenta,

Marshal McMahon.

The meeting was called to order by Captain McMahon, who stated that he had already secured fifty subscribers, and would himself lead the list with \$25.

The horse and mountings will cost some \$2,000, and will be sent to France under charge of a committee, who will also present the Marshal with an appropriate address. A groom will also be hired to take charge of the animal during the voyage, which is intended to be equal, if not superior, to any of those recently purchased for the Emperor.

superior, to any or those recently person, to any or these receive subscriptions:—Mesers, stephen Lynch, John Reilly, Thomas Morley, Captain McMahon, Lieut. Green, Lieut. E. Carey, Lieut. Dammarell, Francis Gillen, Patrick Toner and James Long.

A subscription was at once entered into and a large sum collected, after which the meeting adjourned to meet at the Astor House at the call of the chair.

Personal Intelligence.

Gen. Walker was at Louisville, Ky., on the 30th ult. He is said to have joined the Sons of Malta. Gov. Banks, of Massachusetts, is to deliver the annual address before the Michigan State Agricultural Society at their fair the coming fall.

The McDonough legacy to Baltimore city, after paying all expenses, leaves a net result to the city of \$603,661 Oc.

Hon. Oliver J. Morgan, of Louisiana, has donated \$40,000 to found a Professorship of Agricultural Chemistry in the University of the South. This makes up the \$500,000 required by the charter for the establishment of the University.

Judge Romulus M. Saunders was seriously hurt a few days ago by falling between the cars at Carolina City, N. C. The cars were in the act of stopping at the time.

Barnum is actually said to have offered Mr. Spurgeon, the celebrated English Baptist preacher, £2,000 a year to come to America and make a lecturing tour. Mr. Spurgeon replied by writing simply, "Acts xm: 10," and sending it to Barnum. The verse reads thus:—"O, full of substilly and all mischief, thou child of the devil, with thou not cease to pervert the right ways of the Lord?"

The widew of Austin D. Moreo of New York has an account.

The whole of Austin D. Moore, of New York, has succeeded in obtaining a division of her husband's estate according to the laws of Florida. This gives her \$100,000, instead of the \$1,500 named in her husband's will, which was made under the laws of New York, although he was, according to the late decision, a resident of Florida.

An heir is wanted for the Sherbune estate, the seat of which family was Stoneyhurst, England. It is valued at from ten to twenty millions sterling. It is an entailed property, descending to an oldest son. The family left England during the year 1600. It was left without heir by the death of the eighth Duchess of Norfolk without issue.

death of the egan buches of Norlois without issue.

Judge Petti, of Kansas, has explained the reason of his stoppage of sundry courts in his district. He says that the people are auxious to have the courts, but do not provide for the expense. He has notified the Supervisors that he will hold court when officially desired to do so. The Judge has already granted about twenty-live discrete.

Mr. Wright, our Minister at Berlin, has just informed the Department of State that it is not true, as reported by many of the American newspapers, that there are soveral American citizens in the Prussian army. Mr. Wright adds that he knows of none.

that he knows of none.

Mr. Ebenezer Peck has been appointed attorney for the bondholders of the Chicago and Galena Union Railroad.

A new juvenile dramatic genius has risen in Chicago, in the person of Mary McNicker, who gives evidence of talent. Although a mere child, her acting is represented as possessing decided marks of genius.

The resignation of Mr. Miller, the State Treasurer of Illinois, is attributed by his enemies to a deficit of \$200,000 in his cash account. His friends ask a suspension of public opinion until Mr. Butler, the new incumbent, is heard from.

An unfortunate affray took place on Saturday, the 27th ult., at the gate of the Charity Hospital, between Dr. E. Choppin and Dr. J. Foster. Five shots were exchanged and Dr. Coppin was dangerously wounded. One shot from Dr. Foster's pistol passed through the left side of Dr. Choppin's neck, cutting in two the exterior jugnlar evin in its course. The second ball entered Dr. Choppin's left thigh in the itiac region. It is not known yet whether the ball passed through any of the intestines. Dr. Foster was arrested shortly afterwards and the wounded man was taken to his residence upon a litter. There had been til feeling between the parties for two years, and they were each fully prepared for a light to the death had not a large number of students thrown themselves in between them.

them.

Blondin purposes to cross the rope again on Thursday, September 8, when he will eclipse all his former feats. He will cross from the American to the Canadian side with his feet in baskets and in returning will perform some very wonderful feats with a chair.

At the Queen's ball in London, recently, the Duchess of Richmond carried \$150,000 on her head in the shape of a

At the Queen's ball in London, receiver, the Duchess of a diamond tiara.

The notorious Sioux chief, Red Iron, who was engaged in the Spirit Lake massacre, has been arrested, and is now in jail at New Ulm. Two indictments have been found against him—one for murder and the other for theft.

The Quebec Chronicle says it is not the Prince of Wales, as it announced the other day, who is expected to arrive by the next Canadian steemship from Liverpool, but his Royal Highness late tutor, Mr. Gibbs, and her Majesty's physician, Sir Henry Holland.

It is announced that the United States Convention of Universalists will meet in Rochester in September. The Rev. E. H. Chapip, of New York, is to deliver the occasional sermon.

GAMBLEES.—The National Fair, soon to be held in Chicago, attracts to that city a large number of the "fancy." Within a week two hundred gamblers have ar-rived there. One of them has a capital of \$75,000, with which to start a "faro" bank.